

當代文獻

馬歇爾計劃一年 ONE YEAR OF THE MARSHALL PLAN

European recovery is firmly underway today, just one year after the Marshall Plan for economic cooperation between the U.S. and Europe was first proposed.

自馬歇爾為美國與歐洲間之經濟合作所訂計劃屆滿一週年之時

歐洲之經濟復興已在堅定的進行之中。

In his famous speech at Harvard University on June 5, 1947, Secretary of State George C. Marshall suggested that the European nations get together to decide on their minimum requirements for recovery and how they could fill those requirements through self-help measures.

馬歇爾在一千九四六年六月五日於哈佛大學所作之著名演說中，建議歐洲國家集起來以決定彼等從事復興之最低需要，以及彼等如何始可經由自助方法，以達其目的。

The United States, he said, would offer friendly aid in the drafting of such a program and would later provide as much support "as it may be practical for us" to give.

美國將對此一方案之擬訂予以友誼之幫助，並將在日後供吾人實際又作之支持。

As a result of that proposal, many unprecedented things have happened, both in the thinking and the practices of the American and the western European peoples. The "Marshall Plan" became the European recovery program, and the U.S. Congress, after months of hearings and study, approved the most extensive foreign aid program in history, and authorized US\$5,300,000,000 for assistance to Europe during the year beginning April 1, 1948.

由於此一計劃，在美國及西方人民之思想與行動上發生了許多史無前例之事，馬歇爾計劃變成歐洲復興方案，而美國國會於數月之後，通過此歷史上範圍最廣泛之對外援助方案，並核准以五十三億美元，供自一千九四八年四月日起此一年之對歐援助。

The Congressional action was the result of great national interest and study on the part of the U.S. people. Almost immediately after Marshall made his suggestion, U.S. newspapers and radio commentators began discussing and debating its possibilities. It became the subject of discussion in public forums, ranging from private groups to national labor and business organizations. And when Congress opened hearings on the ERP bill early in January, the people who appeared before them were representatives of labor, farm, industry, civil and private groups as well as public officials.

國會之行動乃與全國勞工與商業機關公開討論計劃之主題，當國會在二月前開始聽取關於歐洲復興計劃之意見，出席作證者，除公務員之外，尚有勞工、農業界、工業、市民與私人集團之代表。

Congress itself took an unprecedented interest in the proposed program months before it officially considered the ERP bill. Secretary Marshall appeared in July both before the Senate foreign relations and the House foreign affairs committees to explain his plan whereby European mutual aid to achieve recovery could be strengthened by U.S. aid. And the House committee decided late in July to send a special group of members abroad to make an "on-the-spot" survey of European needs. That group, headed by Representative Christian Herter (Rep., Mass.), wrote a series of reports on various phases of ERP after it returned, based on studies here as well as in Europe.

國會本身在正式考慮歐洲復興計劃之前數月對此建議中之方案，感覺空前之興趣，應務卿馬歇爾於七月間在參眾兩院之外委員會出席，解釋此一計劃，如何使美國之協助能加歐洲之互助以完成復興。該院外交委員會在七月下旬決定派遣特別使團就地調查歐洲之需要，該使團由共和黨眾議員赫特爾領導，返國後，在此期間與歐洲調查所得之結果，寫成一連串之關於歐洲復興計劃各方面之報告。

(To Be Continued 未完)

日本棉布推銷困難 曼普斯持衛報預測

Manchester Guardian
Foresees Difficulty over
Japanese Textile Sales

London, (LF) — The "Manchester Guardian" reviews possible developments which may result from the disposal by the allied supreme command's sales agency in Japan of cotton cloth which has been accumulated in that country. The entry of these stocks which are estimated to amount to some three hundred million yards into world trade are bound to have important repercussions. The prospect of which, reports the paper, is being regarded with anxiety in many quarters. Although it is admitted that various areas in Asia and Africa are still classed as "textile famine Areas" it is pointed out that this is due to various reasons resulting from a return to normal prewar conditions taking longer than has been expected. Many of the "famine" areas bought Japanese textile down prices states the "Guardian." Today Japanese prices do not compare so favourably with

those of other textile exporting countries. "On this point," the Guardian continues, "it may be noted that earlier this year the government of India which had bought eighty million yards of Japanese cloth decided to re-export it because it was too dear for the Indian Market." Nevertheless textile circles in China and Malaya are most disturbed over possible results of large shipments of Japanese cloth to far eastern markets. Malaya has become one of the principal customers of Hongkong mills. Up to now the selling price for Japanese products has been set by the American authorities on the basis of prices ruling for similar products in the United States. Under this control and so long as the release of Japanese output does not reach abnormal volume revived Japanese competition may have little direct effect on market prices. Should however large additional supplies of Japanese cloth be suddenly deposited on these markets the tendency must be towards forcing down prices states the "Guardian."

(天津英國新聞處倫敦電) 曼普斯持衛報評述由於駐日盟軍最高

越盟報紙批評 法越協定 Comment on Indo-Chinese Agreement

Saigon, June 13. (Reuter) — The Vietnam "Echo", Indo-Chinese National newspaper in the French language, said that the provisional agreement signed last Saturday officially admitting the New Central Vietnam Government into the French Union, had "solved nothing". The editor, M. Nguyen Phan Long, who turned down an offer to join the new Government, declared that "if the French Government persists in the same frame of mind, one can already predict the failure of its negotiations with Bao Dai, Ex-Emperor of the Indo-Chinese States of Annam and Tonkin."

西貢六月十三日路透電：越南聯合報評論法越協定，謂法國政府已正式承認新越南中央政府參加法蘭西聯邦之臨時協定！但未解任何問題，曾指托新政府為何助居在和三之該報編輯范龍稱「該法國政府堅持其原來之急惡，吾人即可能預料到其對新政府之急惡，思想太少。」

在 Geneva, Van Binh, Secretary to Bao Dai, said France had suggested the return of the Ex-Emperor to the Throne as the "guarantees of lasting peace for Vietnam". Bao Dai is at present in Geneva and is expected to go to Paris next month to negotiate a full dress agreement between the French and the new Vietnam Government.

渠在內日之保大秘書稱法國據獲之復位，對越南永久和平之唯一保證，保大現在日內瓦，下月赴巴黎進行商談法國與越南新政府之間全面協定。

Byrnes continued: "Our foreign policy, as I see it, is and should be to support law and freedom in the world, to prevent aggression, and to promote economic health and political tolerance."

貝氏續稱依我之見，吾人之外交政策，應支持世界法律與自由，維持國際，並促進經濟之健全及政治之寬容。

"It is, I think, unfortunate to refer to the objective of our foreign policy as 'containment of Soviet Russia' that depreciates the high purpose of our foreign policy. It does not distinguish our foreign policy from what appears to be the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, namely the containment of the United States of America..."

本人認為將我國外交政策之目標視為抑制蘇聯為目的，實屬不妥，此種看法，歧視我國外交政策之宗旨，使我國外交政策與蘇聯外交政策有所區別，後者之目的似在抑制美國。

We should so act that it will be clear to Soviet leaders and their people that we are at all times willing and eager to live in peace with Russia on the basis of mutual respect and tolerance. We must not let our fear of the charge of appeasement destroy all hope of conciliation."

柏林六月十三日路透電：駐德大使兼公使館正招待記者宣佈，四國協議並非韓國通貨仍然有可靠性。「吾人改革通貨計劃，近日未有改變，設如西德實行改革時，吾人應於事先通知蘇聯，吾人在此事從任何行動，向未有不通知蘇聯者。」

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北羅德西亞要求自治 Northern Rhodesia Demands Self Government

London, (LPS)—The Colonial secretary Mr. Greer Jones has agreed to receive a delegation from Northern Rhodesia to discuss constitutional reform it was announced yesterday.

(天津英國新聞處倫敦電)據昨日公佈稱：殖民大臣古雷突士已援接北羅德西亞代表團，討論法改革事項。

The delegation will consist of unofficial members of the legislative council (members who are not government officials) and it is thought that members of the African representative council will also take part in the conference to be held in London in July.

該代表團將含有立法院之非官方委員（即非政府官吏之委員）或有人以為非洲代表委員會之委員亦將參加七月間在倫敦舉行之會議。

The meeting is expected to be vital to the future of Rhodesia. Members claim to have concrete proposals for the constitution which will provide a form of government to safeguard African interests and provide legislators who have sufficient experience and skill to form responsible local government.

該會議可望對於羅德西亞之前途關係極為重要。各委員堅稱對於憲法上，已有具體提案。該憲法將規定一個政府，保障非洲之權益。且將延續經驗豐富及我能力超之立法官出而組織負責地方政府。

In many quarters it is believed the demand for self-government is a prelude to the amalgamation of the Rhodesias. A section of local opinion claims that a central African state is inevitable and the sooner it is formed the better; any method of government that prejudiced that aim should be prevented.

地方自治之要求，在多方面視為羅德西亞全部合併之前奏曲。據地方上之局部意見稱：一個中非國家行將不免實現。該政府之成立，

英哈威爾地方
原子堆即將完成
今夏可出產多種同位素
Britain's New Atomic Pile
Nearly Ready

London, (LPS)—Britain's new atomic pile at Harwell is expected this summer to start producing radio-active isotopes—artificial radio activity produced in about fifteen hours compared to two thousand years for radium.

(天津英國新聞處倫敦電)英國哈威爾地方的新原子堆，今夏可能產生多種放射性同位素。人造的放射能，可以在十五小時內產生。

The Ministry of Supply estimate that increased production will meet the demands of all research workers in Britain.

據給養部估計，擴大生產後，便能以解決英國原子能研究者的需

求。

British atomic research scientists have hitherto been producing isotopes from 'gleep' (graphite low energy experimental pile). The isotope so far prepared in greatest quantities is radio-sodium, most of it being used in hospitals for diagnosis. Other radioactive elements which are eagerly sought after are potassium and radio bromine which are chiefly used in bio-

(天津英國新聞處倫敦電)英國著名旁觀者之週刊評論最近南非選舉之神妙稱：史末斯將軍已再度當選為責任所繫，而接受其聯合黨人聯歡慶祝之。

"If he had persisted in his first reported decision to retire from politics after the defeat of his party at the polls and his own loss of his seat, it would have been more than a personal tragedy—it would have been a tragedy for South Africa, for the Commonwealth and for the world".

設若斯堅持其初步決定，而於聯合黨在普選中失敗及本人落選後宣告退出政界，則其後果不堪為堪。他之悲劇，亦甘為南非、共和聯邦與世界之悲劇也。

logical research. Other isotopes have been supplied to institutions where cancer research is carried out, for pure research in the field of physics and chemistry and for frictional experiments.

現在，英國原子能科學家，已經從「格利普」(Greep)一種低能石墨試驗科裡，製出了同位素。現在大廠採用，供陰陽之用。現在大家正積極地尋找的是「放射性鉀素」和「放射性溴素」，這兩種多用於生物學研究上。他們同位素，可供研究機器，和物理學，化學，燃燒試驗等研究者應用。

It is pointed out that production of radio isotopes although still on a small scale is noteworthy as an example of the practical uses to which recent discoveries in nuclear physics can be applied and which are wholly beneficial to mankind.

值得注意的是：放射性同位素的生產，雖仍是小規模的，但已充分說明核物理學的新發現可以實際應用，並能造福人類。

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英週刊論南非選舉
盛讚史末資顧全大局
Smuts Accepts A Seat In Parliament—Tragedy Averted

London, (LPS)—Discussing the implications of the recent South African elections, the "Spectator", one of Britain's well-known papers, says: "General Smuts has once more answered the highest call of duty and accepted one of the many seats in the Union Parliament generously offered to him by his colleagues in the United Party."

同時，政界與法界對權利法案與

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